

says that "Salmon River" is an early term applied to the local development of the Lorraine beds in New York. So that both in Canada and the United States this species seems to occur at a geological horizon immediately above the Utica shale.

TRICHOLITES CANADENSIS, Hyatt.

*Lituities (Trocholites) ammonicus*, Salter. 1853. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, vol. IX, p. 86; but not *Trocholites ammonius*, Conrad. 1838.

*Trocholites planorbiformis*, Foord. 1891. Cat. Foss. Cephal. Brit. Mus., pt. II; but not of Conrad (1842) nor of Hall (1847).

*Trocholites Canadensis*, Hyatt. 1894. Phylogeny of an Acquired Characteristic, in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. XXXII, p. 486, pl. IV, figs. 23 and 24; and pl. VI, figs. 39 and 40.

"Loc., Falls of Montmorency, near Quebec.

"The four specimens representing this species" (*T. Canadensis*) "came from the Bronn collection. They are similar to *T. ammonius* in form, but differ in being broader proportionately in the transverse diameters of the whorls and have deeper umbilici. The whorls are rounded, there being no tendency to angularity, either of the sides or abdomen, and in these specimens the size is small. There are fold-like costæ from an early neanic state, and the living chamber may be considerably over one-half of a volution in length. The exterior is marked by longitudinal lines along the venter and often on the sides, but these have none of the regularity and prominence observable in Conrad's figure, and that figure shows no costations which are more prominent and fold-like in this than in *T. ammonius* or any other described species of *Trocholites*" (Hyatt). These specimens, it may be added, belong to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass.

In 1901 Dr. H. M. Ami collected some interesting fossils from the Trenton limestone at the Natural Steps, a little above the Falls of Montmorency, and among them there are five good specimens of a species of *Trocholites*, which have recently been studied by the writer. They prove to be well preserved and very characteristic examples of *T. Canadensis*, and are in all respects essentially similar to the types of that species, which have been kindly lent to the writer, for comparison, by Dr. W. Y. M. Wood-